

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1857.

OFFICIAL.
APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.
 Asa R. Carter, receiver of public moneys at Augusta, Mississippi, vice O. C. Dease, resigned.
 Isaac Cooper, receiver of public moneys at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, vice P. M. Casady, resigned.

KANSAS.

How absurd it is for people who live at a distance from Kansas to be so much alarmed lest the people of that Territory should fail to carry out the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, or be mistaken in adopting a form of government best suited to their own condition and wants! The announcement of Governor Walker's inaugural has been the occasion for violent assaults both upon him and the administration, and it is difficult to say whether those assaults have been most violent and vindictive at the North or the South. As a matter of course, the assaults in the two sections differ very widely in their construction of that document, and the motives which dictated it. At the North it is charged that the administration is lending all its power and influence in favor of making Kansas a slave State; whilst at the South it is, with equal earnestness, alleged that the administration is in full co-operation with the free-State men to make Kansas a free State. We undertake to say that both charges are unfounded; and, as is generally true in such cases, the truth lies just half way between the two sets of assailants. The policy of the administration is to enforce, in good faith to both sections of the Union, the principles of the Kansas bill—principles which were designed to insure to the people of that Territory the right to decide for themselves whether Kansas should be a slave or free State.

When the Kansas bill was passed it was the universal sentiment of the democratic party that the people of the Territory should decide that question for themselves. Upon that point there was no difference of opinion between northern and southern democrats. All with equal earnestness accepted and defended the principle as the only fair and constitutional mode of adjusting a vexed and dangerous issue. Upon one point there did exist in the democratic party a difference of opinion, and that was as to the time when this decision should be made by the people—a portion of the party, principally at the South, holding that this right could only be exercised when the people come to form their State constitution; whilst the other portion held that the power resided in the territorial legislature. It is true that this diversity of opinion was regarded by the larger portion of the party as more theoretical than practical—as it was thought that the practical result would be the same under either theory. However that may have been, the question was very properly referred to the only tribunal provided by the constitution for its solution—the Supreme Court of the United States. The principles announced by that tribunal in its late decision in the *Dred Scott* case have settled this point of dispute; and the doctrine announced by the President in his inaugural is both recognised by the court and acquiesced in by the democracy of the Union.

The time, then, for the people of Kansas to decide the question of slavery in that Territory is in the adoption of their State constitution. They can make it a slave or free State, as they please; or, following the example of many of her sister States, say nothing about slavery in her constitution, and leave the matter open for the future consideration and decision of her people. This is their right; and to the maintenance of that right of the people of Kansas the democratic party, North and South, East and West, is solemnly pledged. It is the duty of the administration to see to it, that the principle thus recognised and approved shall be fairly, fully, and faithfully carried out, to the extent of its powers. How shall this be done? Let it be borne in mind that the sole object to be attained is to ascertain the will of a majority of the people of Kansas on the point of making it a slave or free State.

The first step is the election of delegates to a convention, who shall fairly represent the voice of the people. This has been provided for in the law of the territorial legislature, by which representation has been duly proportioned to the different counties. A fair election has also been provided for, by requiring a certain length of residence, and by throwing around the voters every protection against fraud and violence. The required residence of several months was necessary to prevent the influx of such persons as might be induced to go to Kansas to control her elections, but with no idea of becoming permanent citizens of the Territory or State. It was a wise and just provision, and has received the sanction of every one who desired to see a fair and honest expression of opinion by the *bona fide* citizens of Kansas. When the delegates thus chosen shall have completed the business for which they have assembled—to wit: the formation of a constitution—there will remain but one question for further division and distraction, and that question will be, Is the constitution thus formed approved by the people of Kansas, and does it reflect their will on the question, not only of slavery, but upon all others? If it does, every one will say that with that constitution, whether slave, free, or silent on that point, she should be admitted as a State. If it does not, then no one will pretend for a moment that a constitution condemned by a majority of the people should be forced upon them, no matter under what forms and by what authority adopted. Granting the correctness of the proposition just stated, we ask how can that fact, so important to be known, be ascertained? We will not say that there is no other mode of ascertaining it, but we will say that the most satisfactory and conclusive evidence that the constitution is approved, by the people will be the ratification of it by them at the polls. To those who object to the submission of the constitution to the people for ratification we propound the inquiry, Are you willing to abide the decision of the *bona fide* citizens of Kansas? We put the inquiry, because, upon look-

ing into the complaints of those who oppose this course, we discover what appears to be an unwillingness to submit to the decision that a majority of the citizens of Kansas may pronounce. To that class of fault-finders we have no argument to offer. Our reasoning is addressed alone to the advocates and defenders of the great principle of the Kansas bill—to those who intend in good faith to stand by their principles, whether it works out a favorable or unfavorable result to their personal views and wishes. What objection is there to submitting the constitution to the people for ratification? We are told that a fair election cannot be had; and that a horde of mere adventurers will rush into the Territory to defeat by their votes the ratification of the constitution, which had been adopted by the chosen delegates of the people. We grant that there is some force in the objection; but the objector forgets that this is precisely the objection that was made by our opponents to every election that has been held in the Territory, including the election of delegates to the constitutional convention. If it is a good objection now it was equally good when urged by the opposition. Our reply has been heretofore that a fair election can and shall be had, and we offer to those of our friends who have taken up this exploded argument of the opposition the same answer. When a vote is to be taken on the ratification of the constitution the polls must be guarded against fraud, violence, and corruption.

If asked how this shall be done, we answer, just as it was done in the election of delegates to the convention. Let the convention, in submitting the constitution to the people, provide against the influx of mere adventurers by requiring, as the territorial legislature did, a sufficient residence on the part of each voter to protect the *bona fide* citizens of the Territory from the votes of any and all persons who may go there temporarily with a view of voting, but not of remaining as a resident of the Territory and State. Every other guard necessary for a fair and honest decision by the majority vote of the *bona fide* citizens of Kansas should be provided. When this has been done, and a decision pronounced, which every one sees and feels has been fairly and honestly reached, the whole country will acquiesce in it, whether that decision makes Kansas a slave or free State.

In reference to the position of the administration, we feel authorized to say that it has not and will not intimate a desire either that the one or the other result shall be reached. As the representative of the whole country, its duty commences and ends in so enforcing the law as will most certainly secure to the *bona fide* citizens of Kansas the opportunity of deciding for themselves this vexed question, free from all outside and improper influences.

TREASON STALKING ABOARD AT NOONDAY.

The positions assumed by the black republicans have of themselves a strong, direct, and natural tendency to treason, in the form of disunion. All true patriots have denounced every sentiment and movement pointing in that direction. But treason to the Union has a lodgement in the black-republican breast, and is not, consequently, clearly manifested by the more ardent, or weak and incautions, in their ranks. They give encouragement in their speeches and papers to a less politic class, who serve them in their hour of need. They agree more or less fully in sentiment, but, as policy demands, their professions are somewhat variant. But they respectively sail in the same direction. The open disunionists recently held a meeting at Worcester, Massachusetts, and took bold ground in favor of disunion. They are but one step in advance of the regular black republicans of the Fremont stamp. The Worcester convention passed resolutions declaratory of their principles and objects, some of which we copy below. They are but little ahead of the open opinions of Mr. Banks, who is known to have "calculated the value of the Union," and to have arrived at the conclusion, in a certain contingency, to "let the Union slide." The members of this convention will doubtless give him their hearty support for governor, as one of the means of eventually attaining the great object which they have in view. These avowed treasonable intentions go wholly unrebuked by the republican press, and doubtless for the reason that it approves of the purpose avowed. We invite the serious attention of all lovers of the Union to the following, found among the resolutions passed at Worcester:

"Resolved, That the necessity of disunion is written in the whole existing character and condition of the two sections of the country; in their social organization, education, habits, and laws; in the dangers of one while citizens in Kansas, and of our colored men in Boston; in the wounds of Charles Sumner, and the laurels of his assailant; and no government on earth was ever strong enough to hold together such opposing forces.
 "Resolved, That this movement does not merely seek disunion, but the more perfect union of the free States by the expulsion of the slave States from the confederation, in which they have ever been an element of discord, danger, and disgrace.
 "Resolved, That it is not probable that the ultimate severance of the Union will be an act of deliberation or discussion, but that a long period of deliberation and discussion must precede it; and that we must be prepared to meet the emergency.
 "Resolved, That henceforward, instead of regarding it as an objection to any system of policy that it will lead to the separation of the States, we will proclaim that to be the highest of all recommendations and the greatest proof of statesmanship; and will support, politically or otherwise, such men and measures as appear to tend most to this result."

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

We cheerfully make room for the unobjectionable explanatory statement which appears in the Baltimore Sun of yesterday morning. Our local reporter was led into the error noticed by the Sun's correspondent by inadvertently preparing the statement in question from the assumed facts of a city contemporary. We need scarcely add that we rejoice to learn that the damage to the works of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal is not so serious as has been represented, and that this important improvement will soon be in navigable condition:

DAM NO. 5 CHES. AND OHIO CANAL, June 24, 1857.

You copied on Monday last a paragraph from the Washington Union, stating that the whole expenditure at this point had been rendered nugatory by the late frosts, and that the structure had been carried off, and that large sums of money and much time would be required to restore navigation. This statement, I am informed, has operated most prejudicially on some of the coal interests, and I have been requested to ask for a correction.

The facts are that but \$42,000 have been expended at this point, a considerable proportion of which—say at least \$7,000—has been used in making improvements of great importance, but wholly independent of the dam in course of construction. Fully two-thirds of the work done at the dam remains wholly uninjured. The injury caused by the loss of the last cribs, estimating timber and materials saved, does not exceed \$5,000. Navigation will certainly be restored, barring contingencies from future freshets, not probable in three or four weeks.

THE RUSSIAN MISSION.

We understand that the mission to Russia was in the most complimentary manner tendered to Col. Pickens, of South Carolina, and that he has declined to accept it. We see it stated that his friends desire he should fill the place of the late Judge Butler. His experience, talents, and patriotism fully justify their wishes. His selection for the mission to Russia was a mark of high honor, coming from such a man as Mr. Buchanan, and, we think, was well merited.

Colonel Pickens occupied a distinguished position while in Congress in connexion with the great questions of that day. He took a leading part in support of the independent-treasury system, and also held the place of chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He was identified with all the important measures of the democratic party of that period, and subsequently gave his ardent support to the brilliant administration of Mr. Polk. By him he was offered the important mission to England. The circumstances by which he was surrounded at the time, as we understood, made it, in his judgment, proper that he should decline that high honor.

In this connexion we will take the occasion to say that the mission to Russia is of the first importance. It is true England is an older country, has more commerce and more ships; but Russia is great, very great in her youth, as a nation, and has the advanced position upon the passes of the Caucasus, which will, within a quarter of a century, control the destinies of Turkey and Persia. As a nation she is unsurpassed in some of the elements of her character. She has enterprise in an eminent degree, peculiarly marked by tenacity and perseverance. She is at present an object of deep political interest. She is not only a great, but a growing and improving nation. In her time she has stood singly against the mightiest conqueror of modern Europe. In a later day the blows upon her of three great nations were just enough to give new proofs to all the world of her enduring home strength and her stern courage. The terms of peace are scarcely more than fulfilled when she has designed a magnificent railroad to the mouth of the Amur, and intends to create a naval depot at that point.

As a unit of political action from one administrative period to another, in the history of the reigns of her monarchs, no empire since that of Rome has been so fixed and determined. She will not penetrate all her great military points of strength and resources with railroads. Their need was felt in the late war, and she is a nation who learns. Peter the Great set that example when he worked with the hammer of the carpenter and learnt to build a ship. Nominally she has more than sixty millions of inhabitants. For the practical purposes of governmental defence her minimum population may be rated at fifty millions.

With all these political elements she holds the keys of peace and war between Europe and Asia. With a firmly-planted foot in Asia, she presents a still advancing, absorbing, and aggressive population; because her outer borders are half military, stimulated and directed by the government. Great as her territory is she wants more, and will have it. Such is her character. It is simply in this respect like that of the Saxon. In truth, rather, it is the distinctive feature of the white man. In her name he is destined to triumph over all Asia. It will become history, already told, prophetically, that "Japheth shall enlarge his borders, and shall dwell in the tents of Shem."

Such are a few of the great outlines which will invite the thought, the judgment, and the action of the American diplomatist who may be called to fill that important station. It is a place which may well interest the curious, the philosopher, the historian, the diplomatist, and the wise statesman. There is no kingdom in Europe which has a greater future. A country like ours, which promises for time to come an equal magnitude of interests, directed by exactly opposite institutions, may appropriately feel the deepest solicitude in a mission to such an empire. Looking to the past appointments of our Chief Magistrate as an example of what we may expect, we feel confident that, as he has hitherto selected no inferior man for such stations, neither will he hereafter. Indeed, we congratulate our country that he has a large foreign experience as to the motives and interests of the European world, joined to a long personal knowledge of our own public men and our political history.

ILLNESS OF GENERAL WOOL.

A letter from Troy, published in a New York paper, says:

"You will be surprised and alarmed to learn that Maj. Gen. Wool lies in a very precarious state at his residence in this city, laboring under a sudden and severe fit of illness, so severe that his recovery is a matter of doubt. The general during the past week has been suffering from a bad cold, which, on Sunday, increased and resolved itself into pneumonia or inflammation of the lungs, which continued until yesterday, when the symptoms took a dangerous turn, and a newly bronchitis, set in, stronger than all the Mexicans who were leagued against the old veteran at Buena Vista. This complication of diseases has rendered the general very low and feeble, and his life is really in very great danger. Gen. Wool has an attending physician, Dr. Thorne, of this city; as consulting physicians, Dr. James McNaughton, of Albany, and Dr. Watkins, of Troy."

CAPTAIN ISAAC R. DILLER.

The appointment of this gentleman as consul to Bremen is noticed with the liveliest satisfaction by the democratic press of Pennsylvania and Illinois. The Westchester (Pennsylvania) Republican says: "The telegraph informs us that the gentleman named above has been appointed by the President consul to Bremen, a post of importance and with a salary of \$2,500 per annum. Captain Diller is a native of Chester county, and learned the art and mystery of printing at this office during the time the Republican was owned and edited by Messrs. Price and Strickland. He went to Mexico with the American army in the capacity of paymaster, and after his return settled in Springfield, Illinois, where he has held the office of postmaster since the inauguration of President Pierce. He is a gentleman of fine address and will make an excellent representative of our country abroad. His appointment will be received with pleasure by his numerous friends in this, his native country, and we offer him our own personal congratulations on his elevation to the Bremen consulship."

The New Bedford Times.—We have received two numbers of this new weekly paper, and have read them with much profit and pleasure. The editorials are prepared with unusual care, evidently; and they exhibit an ability which promises much good to the democratic cause, in whose service it is enlisted. Bristol county ought to give the Times a very handsome support; and New Bedford alone ought to authorize it to appear daily before it has been a year on the sea of life. There are some excellent democratic papers in Massachusetts, but very few of them deserve better of the people than the Times.—John Fraser, esq., the recently-appointed postmaster of New Bedford, is publisher.—Providence Post.

POSTING THE BOOKS.

The House of Representatives stands thus:

	Dem.	Rep.	K. N.	Vacancies.
Maine	1	0		
New Hampshire	1	0		
Vermont	1	0		
Massachusetts	11	1		
Rhode Island	2	0		
Connecticut	2	2		
New York	12	21		
New Jersey	3	2		
Pennsylvania	14	10		1
Delaware	1	0		
Virginia	10	1		
South Carolina	6	7		
Florida	1	0		
Arkansas	2	0		
Missouri	3	1	2	1
Illinois	5	4		
Indiana	4	2		
Wisconsin	1	0		
Ohio	6	4		1
Michigan	8	13		
California	2	4		
	78	91	2	3

Of the democrats 52 are from the free States, and 26 from the southern States, a proportion of two to one. But the remaining elections are to take place at the South; and the Detroit Free Press makes the following estimate thereof:

	Dem.	K. N.
Maryland	3	3
North Carolina	6	2
Georgia	6	2
Alabama	6	2
Texas	2	2
Louisiana	2	2
Tennessee	6	4
Kentucky	6	4
Mississippi	5	4
	43	17

RECAPITULATION.

Democrats	121
Black republicans	91
Know-nothings	19
Vacancies	3

This shows a handsome gain. Democratic members of the next House, 121; democratic members of the last House, 76—gain, 45.

If the democrats shall fill the vacancies in Pennsylvania and Missouri, and the black republicans the vacancy in Indiana, the democratic strength in a full House will be 123, and the combined black republican and know-nothing strength, 111. Clean democratic majority, 12.

HON. J. M. MASON.

Of the many distinguished gentlemen who recently visited the city of Boston to witness the imposing ceremonies attending the inauguration of the Warren statue, none were more cordially welcomed and certainly none left behind them a more favorable impression than the eminent senator whose name heads this article. The Boston Post says:

"His genial and affable manners, his generous estimate of all he saw and heard, and his gratification at the frank and cordial civilities offered to him on all hands—by public authorities and individuals—were circumstances, to hosts and guests, which imparted unalloyed gratification to the parties interested. The speech of the honorable gentleman at Bunker Hill was appropriate, eloquent, and national, and has received the warmest commendation; in his occasional brief address, on various occasions during his sojourn at Deer Island, and the Revere House, and at private tables, where he has been called upon to acknowledge compliments to himself and to his State—he has exhibited a gracefulness of thought, and a flowing, colloquial, feeling diction, which have rendered his voice the most charming part of the numerous agreeable festive courtesies extended to him. He will leave many new friends acquainted with him, who will cherish the recollection of his visit as among the most pleasing records of their memory; and, we are sure, he will return to his own home with convictions in favor of men and facts here which will give additional ardor to his love of the Union, and increased strength to that fraternal feeling which is the only link that can render our nationality indissoluble."

In the course of an elaborate article on the American and foreign mercantile marine, the New York Times says:

"It has been long admitted on all hands that paddle steamers cannot be employed at a profit without a government subsidy. Screw propellers can; and hence the phenomenon witnessed in England of the all but universal adoption of the screw. But wooden vessels are too heavy for rapid screw propulsion. An experiment made by one company of building half their screw steamers of wood has proved a failure, and was abandoned after one or two vessels had been constructed, and iron is now the only material.
 "The material of a single screw propeller on the stocks in this country for the European trade; there are upwards of eighty in England. The obvious and unavoidable conclusion is that we cannot build them without loss. But screw steamers are absorbing the whole foreign trade, and, unless we are prepared to supply ourselves, as the rest of the world does, with iron ships, where we can get them cheapest, we may as well abandon the carrying trade at once. We need, therefore, feel no surprise at the fact, that France, Belgium, Germany, and even Spain and Italy, are getting up companies which will traverse the Atlantic with innumerable steamers, bringing us the goods we consume, and depart laden with our produce; and thus not only deprive our merchants of the profits of our carrying trade, but the country of the glory of standing first among the maritime nations."

GEN. CASS ON THE TREATMENT OF SEAMEN.

The English papers publish the following copy of a note addressed by Gen. Cass to Lord Napier, in reply to a representation which the latter was instructed by the Earl of Clarendon to address to the United States government relative to the treatment of seamen on board American vessels:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
 Washington, April 28, 1857.

MY LORD: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your lordship's note of the 10th instant, stating that the attention of her Majesty's government and of the British public has of late been awakened to the irregularities attending the enlistment of seamen on board the mercantile vessels of the United States, and the nature of their treatment when so employed.

Your lordship's statement, that some remedial measure may be suggested for these abuses. In reply, I have the honor to state that it is believed the laws now in force upon the subject of seamen employed on board the merchant vessels of the United States are quite sufficient for their protection. The execution of these laws in foreign countries for the most part devolves upon consuls. It is possible that these officers may, in some instances, have been delinquent in the discharge of their duty in her Majesty's ports. This department, however, is not aware of any such delinquencies; but, upon being satisfied of their existence, will not hesitate to apply the proper remedy. A copy of the United States Consular Regulations is herewith transmitted, and your lordship is particularly referred to the 19th chapter, entitled "Duties of Consular Officers in relation to Seamen of the United States."

From the great demand for sailors in our ports in proportion to their supply, and the impudence and cruelty which usually characterize them, they are necessarily exposed to imposition to a degree which probably no laws could prevent. It is presumed that seamen required for the British mercantile marine in her Majesty's own ports are more or less subject to the same grievance. I should be glad to concur in any measures for the relief of this useful class of persons, but the laws of this country, intended to prevent their maltreatment, are as effective, it is believed, as those of any other. Instances may have occurred where offenders have escaped punishment, but, I am persuaded, should be imputed to defective proof or other accident, and not to any inadequacy in the law itself or to want of impartiality in its administration.

I avail myself, &c.,
 LEWIS CASS.

The press, as it is seen in the newspapers, is something better than what it has been lately enough called, "the fulcrum which Archimedes longed for." Lord Massfield recognized one of its great uses when he remarked to a foreigner who was surprised at the scanty public in the courts of justice in England: "No matter, sir, we sit every day in the newspapers."

THE DANGERS OF OVER-SPECULATION.—THE WARNING FROM THE RIGHT QUARTER.

The following excellent article appears in a late number of the Nebraskaian, a weekly paper published at Omaha city, Nebraska Territory. The warning comes from the right quarter:

"At no period in the history of our nation has the mania for becoming rich in a hurry without hard and persevering labor been so peculiarly the spirit of the age as the present. The field in which this disposition rages to the greatest extent is in the western States and the Territories. Successful speculation in government lands by a few individuals, whenever it occurs, immediately fills over the whole country, and immediately there are hundreds who are seized with the mania to double and quadruple their fortunes in a few weeks, or months at most, and so they abandon the regular pursuits of their former lives, and rush headlong into the labyrinthine windings of reckless speculation. If they are successful, they are heard from again; if unsuccessful, they fall back, it may be, far below their former condition in society; and, with a few faint murmurs at what they call the freaks of fortune, are heard of no more."

"The past few years have been to many speculators in western lands a golden age. In Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin they have bought, they have sold, they have counted their gains by hundreds of thousands, and indeed have fancied themselves rich; but, then, one more bold push, and they would be richer; they make that, and they are ruined. And so it will turn out with thousands who are to-day making vast gains by speculation. The history of the past is replete with instruction by which we should profit. A score of years have passed since a great financial crash agitated the whole country. Men retired at night confident in the possession of millions, and woke in the morning to find themselves bankrupts. That crash was preceded by a mania for land and town-lot speculation not greater than is witnessed at the present day. Then, as now, unimproved lands, and 'town lots where the tall grass still flourished,' sold at extravagant and even fabulous prices. Nothing is ever added to the public wealth by these wild speculations. The fruits of productive industry are no more abundant; the real value of these lands and lots is not increased by passing from hand to hand in an unimproved and uncultivated state; by-and-by the revolution came, and the whole nation was startled at the report of great failures, the effect of which was seriously felt all over the country. The times suddenly, and to many unexpectedly, became very sober, and men who had been ordinarily valuable, and then five and even six per cent. a month is paid for it, and still the crash comes, and nothing can avert it."

"Then let us profit by the past. It is high time that this reckless spirit of speculation was checked, and the useful pursuits of life received general attention. It is undoubtedly right and proper that men should trade with each other, that they should buy and sell and get gain, but when this buying and selling mania seizes hold of the great mass of the community, to the almost total neglect of the productive pursuits of life, the result cannot be doubtful. The stringency of the money market and the high prices of provisions should convince us that men can not live by speculation alone. Change every producer to the profitless consumer, and gaunt famine will shortly stare us in the face. The great law of labor cannot be violated with impunity; and if we will not learn lessons from the past, the future may compel us to listen to instruction that may be more forcible than agreeable."

From the St. Paul (Minnesota) Democrat.

POLITICAL PARSONS AND ELECTION FRAUDS.
 The Reverend Charles G. Ames, register of deeds of Hennepin county, editor of the St. Anthony Republican, and special champion of the higher-law and negro-quality wing of the black-republican party, has recently been guilty of an act in the administration of the duties of his office which should cost him his lucrative official position, and subject him to a criminal prosecution for misdemeanor in office.

The Reverend Ames, as register of Hennepin county, was called upon to canvass the votes cast on the first Monday in June in the city of St. Anthony, and grant certificates of election to those persons having the highest number of votes. The votes cast were distributed as follows:

Meeker	523	Winnell	512
Chase	521	Walker	505
Tuttle	509	Murphy	496
Lachelle	498	Putnam	492
Fewer	493	Hall	485
Stanchfield	494	Seaborn	472

As the law of Congress authorizing the election states (section 3) that the election for delegates "shall be held and conducted, and the returns made, in all respects in conformity with the laws of the Territory regulating the election of representatives;" and as the law of the Territory on this subject says (Rev. Stat., § 53, sec. 48) that "in all elections . . . the person having the highest number of votes for any office shall be deemed to have been elected to that office," it would reasonably be expected that certificates of election would have been issued to Messrs. Meeker, Chase, Tuttle, Lachelle, Winnell, and Walker. But not so: the Reverend Ames granted certificates to the republican candidates, Winnell, Walker, Murphy, Putnam, Hall, and Seaborn, although four of them received a minority of the votes cast! A more flagrant outrage—a more unblushing piece of rascality—was never perpetrated by priest or layman.

We understand that the reverend register justifies his conduct on the ground that the democratic tickets did not specify the persons voted for as delegates at large, and hence he was justified in giving the certificates to the republican candidates, who were voted for as delegates at large and representative delegates. It would be well to examine what the law states on this subject. The congressional "enabling act" merely directs—

"That on the first Monday of June next the legal voters in each representative district then existing within the limits of the proposed State are hereby authorized to elect two delegates for each representative to which said district may be entitled according to the apportionment for representatives to the territorial legislature."

We have no direction as to the manner in which the ballots shall be made out. It is left discretionary with the voter, and the necessities of the case, so far as the congressional act is concerned.

Since the above was written, we have understood that charges have been preferred against Reverend Ames for misdemeanor in office. By the laws of the Territory, the governor is authorized to remove him from office, in case the charges are proved to his (the governor's) satisfaction. Notice of the charges has been served upon the accused party, and a day fixed by Governor Medary for his trial. We also hear it rumored that a criminal prosecution will be instituted.

From the St. Paul Pioneer of the 18th instant we learn that Rev. C. G. Ames, register of deeds of Hennepin county, Minnesota, has been dismissed from office by Gov. Medary, for refusing to issue certificates of election to the legally-chosen (democratic) delegates to the constitutional convention from St. Anthony. Charges of malfeasance in office were preferred against him by Charles L. Chase, esq., and established to the satisfaction of the governor.

The editor of the New York Herald has seen "a private letter, which came by the last steamer, from a gentleman in San Francisco, which states that in the writer's opinion the yield of gold for the year 1857 will not be much short of one hundred millions of dollars. The assumption is based on the knowledge that the facilities for washing have been greatly increased by the completion of numerous canals and ditches which have been in progress for a year or two past. The letter further states that trade in San Francisco will be good throughout the summer."

The Paris Academy of Medicine has set the papers to writing and the people to thinking earnestly of the return to the practice of burning the dead. They say that in the summer time the Parisian hospitals are crowded with the victims of pestilence engendered by the foul air of the grave-yards in the neighborhood. The city which Archimedes longed for, "Lord Massfield recognized one of its great uses when he remarked to a foreigner who was surprised at the scanty public in the courts of justice in England: "No matter, sir, we sit every day in the newspapers."

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Week.—Information has been received from Mr. A. K. Blythe, United States consul general at Havana, under date of June 18, that the ship Stephen Larabee, of Bath, Alaska, J. Hathorn master, on her voyage from Newport (Wales), bound to Havana, laden with coal, was wrecked upon the Mariel reefs on the 23d instant, and abandoned by her officers and crew, who were carried to Havana by a coaster. A portion of the crew subsequently found employment on board of other vessels.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Appointment of Light-house Keepers.—The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed the following light-house keepers: W. L. Willard keeper of the light-house at Portland Breakwater, Maine, in place of W. A. Dyer, resigned. Salary \$400 a year.
 Francis Duxbury keeper of the light-house at St. John, Louisiana, in place of A. B. Shelby, removed. Salary \$500 a year.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Important Decision.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office recently received a letter from the register of a southwestern land office, asking information in relation to pre-emptions on lands withdrawn from market for railroad purposes, in view of the provisions of the act of June 3, 1856. In reply, the Commissioner has decided as follows:

"1st. That where the settlement was made with good faith before the passage of the law, and all the requirements of the act of 1841 have been met by the party claiming, he was entitled to file, subsequently to the passage of the law, his declaration of settlement, and prove it up well on the old-numbered sections as on the new.
 "2d. That by the act of 3d March, 1853, (chapter 143), settlements with a view to pre-emption are authorized upon the alternate reserved sections at any time after withdrawal and prior to the final allotment by the General Land Office."

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Travelling Expenses of Witnesses.—The Secretary of the Navy has written the following letter in relation to the travelling expenses of witnesses summoned to give testimony before the naval courts of inquiry:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
 June 22, 1857.

Sir: In future, when a witness who has been summoned to appear before the court of inquiry, of which you are president, does not report within a reasonable time after the mailing of the subpoena for transmission to him, allowing a sufficient interval for him to have reached the city by the ordinary mode of travel, you will not endorse upon the subpoena that he